

THE JERUSALEM POST

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SUPPORT FOR THE JARRING MISSION

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union and the U.S. yesterday reaffirmed their support for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, and declared their support for special U.N. envoy Gunnar Jarring's mission.

A joint U.S.-Soviet communique issued at the end of the talks said the two sides "reaffirm their support for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 242."

"Noting the significance of constructive cooperation of the parties concerned with the special representative of the U.N., Secretary General, the U.S.S.R. confirms their desire to contribute to his mission's success and also their readiness to play their part in bringing about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In the view of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the achievement of such a settlement would open prospects for the normalization of the Middle East situation and would permit, in particular, consideration of further steps to bring about a military relaxation in that area."

Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's advisor, told newsmen, "There were discussions between Brezhnev and Nixon. This is a subject (the Middle East), in which a great deal depends on the parties concerned and the power of outside parties is limited. Both sides favour progress."

A Cadillac for Brezhnev, meal for Nixon

MOSCOW (Reuter). — President Nixon has given Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev a Cadillac to add to his collection of cars, informed sources said yesterday.

Mr. Brezhnev, a keen motoring enthusiast, drives his own Rolls-Royce and is reported to own a Bentley as well. President Pompidou of France gave him a Citroën during the Kremlin leader's visit to Paris last October, when he also obtained a Renault 16.

The sources said Mr. Nixon also presented hunting rifles to Mr. Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon were guests of honour at a lavish Kremlin reception given yesterday by Soviet leaders to crown their social programme in the capital.

More than 1,000 foreign diplomats and Soviet government officials thronged the Kremlin's glittering St. George's Hall which was ablaze with light from six gigantic gilt chandeliers.

On tables stretching an estimated 500 metres were pate de foie gras, caviare, lobster, salmon, crab, sturgeon, ham, chicken, pickles, fruit and wine.

One member of the American party gasped: "I've never seen so much food in one room before, not even at the White House."

Poland to talk trade with Nixon

WARSAW (UPI). — Poland will seek to expand its trade and scientific and cultural cooperation with the U.S. when President Nixon visits Warsaw later this week, Government spokesman Włodzisław Janurek said yesterday.

"We attach great importance to developing our relations with the U.S.," Janurek told a news conference. During the talks much attention will be given to commercial, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, he said.

Mr. Nixon will arrive here Wednesday for a 24-hour stopover en route home from his Kremlin summit. He will be the first American President to visit Poland.

Arrival in Kiev

KIEV (Reuter). — Thousands of Ukrainians lined the streets of their capital, Kiev, yesterday to glimpse President Nixon.

They leave today for a 22-hour visit to Iran.

Big Two sign charter for coexistence

MOSCOW. — President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev ended their summit meeting yesterday by signing a charter for coexistence between the two powers and pledging to prevent nuclear war, but making it clear that their differences on Vietnam remain deep.

In a long final communique, they also jointly called for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

President Nixon left Moscow late yesterday afternoon for the Ukrainian capital of Kiev — last stop during his nine-day visit to the Soviet Union — after a technical hitch in the Soviet Ilyushin-62 jet had delayed his departure. He and his party left the rain-swept Moscow Airport an hour later in another airliner.

The President's departure was a cheerful contrast with his arrival, despite a drizzling, misty rain. While a military band played a brisk march, Nixon shook hands long and warmly with Podgorny and Kosygin. Kosygin's mournful face brightened, and finally burst into a wide grin as he shook the president's hand.

Nixon himself smiled steadily. When he arrived eight days and seven treaties before, expressions had been impassive, the mood subdued. Yesterday the estimated 300 persons at the airport applauded and waved Soviet and American flags.

At one point a large group shouted "hurrah."

The President's mood at the airport reflected his successes at the summit.

"This was a week of major accomplishment, and the President feels it has met expectations in every respect," Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said.

Those accomplishments were enumerated in the communique:

- The nuclear arms limitation treaty;
- An agreement on joint research against cancer and heart disease;
- Agreement on joint measures to fight pollution;
- A treaty on space cooperation, including a joint manned flight in 1975;
- Agreement on joint scientific and technological research;
- Agreement to prevent incidents at sea involving U.S. and Soviet warships and planes.

Before leaving Moscow, Mr. Nixon joined Mr. Brezhnev in signing two documents — a communique running to about 3,500 words and a declaration of the principles governing Soviet-U.S. relations (text on page 2).

The two leaders announced that Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin had accepted an invitation to visit the U.S. at a date to be fixed later.

The joint communique said the leaders had set out their respective views on Vietnam, and it indicated they were no nearer agreement.

Mr. Nixon's adviser on national security, Dr. Henry Kissinger, told correspondents the talks on Vietnam had been "long, sometimes difficult, and very detailed."

On the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed in the communique their support for a peaceful settlement in accordance with the November 1967 Security Council resolution and expressed support for the peace mission of U.N. mediator Gunnar Jarring.

They agreed that multilateral preparations for a European conference on security and cooperation could

start as soon as the four-power agreement on Berlin was signed.

The communique said Russia and the U.S. agreed that stability and security would be served by "a reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments, first of all in Central Europe."

The joint declaration said differences in ideology and social systems between the two countries were not "obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in international affairs and mutual advantage."

In the declaration the two sides pledged always to exercise restraint in their mutual relations and to be prepared to negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means.

They would continue to make special efforts to limit strategic armaments and regard general and complete disarmament and an effective international security system as their ultimate goal.

The communique said the U.S. had stressed the need to end the military conflict in Vietnam as soon as possible, and reaffirmed the principle that the South Vietnamese should decide their own future without outside interference.

The U.S. view was that the most effective way to achieve this was through negotiations leading to the return of all American prisoners, an internationally-supervised cease-fire throughout Indo-China, and the subsequent withdrawal of all American forces from South Vietnam within four months.

The U.S. reiterated its willingness to have serious negotiations with North Vietnam to settle the war.

The communique said the Soviet side stood for a halt to the bombings of North Vietnam and a complete and unequivocal withdrawal of American and U.S.-allied troops from the South.

Asked at a press conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

MOSCOW CONCLUSIONS

THE summit meeting that so recently seemed in danger of being cancelled because of stepped-up American action in Vietnam, has not been a fairly successful conclusion, or so it seems.

There has been no sudden ending of the Vietnam war, but it is at least possible that we shall find the conflict being scaled down without public announcements that might be embarrassing for both sides.

The Big Two leaders, in their final communique, laid considerable stress on their desire to avoid war and see problems solved by negotiation. These phrases may have become something like the conventional hallmarks of diplomatic exchanges, but they would not march well with continued escalation in the Far East, with the Russians applying the North with arms, and the U.S. giving the South five military support.

There was certainly no indication of stepped-up involvement in the Middle East, feared in quarters as the price Mr. Nixon would be called upon to pay for concessions in Vietnam.

Certainly does not appear to have obtained any spectacular concessions. Even the equally conventional support for Dr. Jarring's efforts to settle affairs here was backed by the observation by the practical-minded Dr. Kissinger, that the power of outside parties to intervene in this conflict was limited.

There can be no quick answers to long-standing conflicts, and the chief progress made in Moscow is philosophical in nature, rather than a matter of direct political deals. Both sides have reaffirmed that in the nuclear age the only rational way of life for the super powers is to avoid conflict and to aim at peaceful coexistence despite conflicting ideologies; and even despite existing commitments to other countries.

It may prove of even greater significance in the long run that the two powers should have agreed that efforts by either side to obtain "unilateral advantages at the expense of the other, are inconsistent" with the desire for peace. A very few years ago a statement by an American President renouncing the desire for advantages at the expense of the Soviet Union would have sounded like rank lack of patriotism, and there will be enough people in various places who will not credit the sincerity of one or the other, or both, sides in making this declaration. And if opportunity arose tomorrow for one of the sides to gain an advantage, would it be rejected?

Nevertheless the formula is of great importance as a public indication of intentions. If President Sadat of Egypt were to begin to speak of the possibilities of peace, instead of blustering about war, his people could begin to weigh the desirability of peace, and a settlement might become feasible in due course.

Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon may in this way have prepared the way to a long-term understanding between their countries in Moscow.

One I.R.A. group calls ceasefire

BELFAST (UPI). — One wing of the Irish Republican Army bowed last night to growing Roman Catholic demands for peace and announced "immediate" ceasefires in Northern Ireland, effective immediately.

The announcement came from the Dublin headquarters of the politically-oriented "official" IRA. It was corroborated at once by an official spokesman in Belfast.

McGOVERN: U.S. should move Embassy to J'lem

LOS ANGELES (INA). — In his strongest pro-Israel statement yet, Sen. George McGovern last night called on the Nixon Administration to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and move the U.S. Embassy there.

The Democratic presidential candidate addressed the Valley Jewish Community Centre and Temple here.

"The cornerstone of our policy in the Middle East should be the survival of an Israel that is militarily secure, politically democratic and economically sound."

He criticized the U.S. action of last September in joining the Soviet Union at the U.N. in voting to censure Israel on the issue of Jerusalem, adding, "in the last twenty centuries Jerusalem had never been ruled as well as it seems today under the Israeli administration of Mayor Teddy Kollek."

HANOI TROOPS BEING HELD IN KONTUM

SAIGON. — Fighting raged in the streets of Kontum yesterday with the battle over the Central Highlands city apparently reaching stalemate.

Military sources described the situation there after five days of fighting as "somewhat stabilized."

Both sides appear to be holding their ground, with North Vietnamese troops occupying some buildings and South Vietnamese troops striving to flush them out.

Further North, Communist troops began to probe the western defences of Hue and a military spokesman there said that 42 North Vietnamese were killed in a dawn assault about nine miles west of the city.

One report said that North Vietnamese troops began pulling back from Kontum yesterday when government forces opened up with tanks and machine guns at point-blank range to rout them.

The U.S. command said F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers knocked out more than 30 supply warehouses and three bridges in raids into North Vietnam.

Military sources said Communist mortar rounds killed 100 soldiers and civilians early yesterday as a relief column tried to reach the besieged provincial capital of An Loc, 96 kilometres north of Saigon.

A UPI team flew into Kontum yesterday afternoon and reported 95 per cent of the city's business district intact and civilians going about their business.

Government M-41 tanks and machine gunners were firing at point-blank range at North Vietnamese troops who still clung to some sections of the city. The Communists were returning the fire.

More than half a million South Vietnamese people have come under control of the Communists since Hanoi's general offensive began last month, official sources said. Officials estimate that about 40 per cent of South Vietnam has been affected in some way by the offensive. The rest, including most major population centres, is relatively untouched.

"There are a lot of serious wounds, but most of the body hasn't been hurt seriously," said one.

(Reuter, AP, UPI)

Rome police thought they had arrested hijacker Leila Khaled



Lebanese El Amid Kheirie Jom'a, 21, is taken into custody at Rome airport yesterday after being arrested on charges of carrying concealed weapons, which were discovered by a hijack prevention device at the airport.

ROME. — Rome police said yesterday they have asked the international police organization, Interpol, for copies of the fingerprints of the Arab girl hijacker, Leila Khaled, to compare with those of an Arab girl arrested here on Sunday.

But a police official said they did not believe that the girl, who was arrested at Rome's Fiumicino Airport after she tried to board a Beirut-bound Pan-American jet with two pistols hidden under her clothing, was Miss Khaled.

Results of a finger-print comparison will take two or three days to be made known, the official said.

The girl carried a Lebanese passport in the name of Jom'a of Amid Kheirie, aged 21.

Leila Khaled was one of two hijackers who attempted to take over an Israeli plane over the North Sea in September 1970. Her male companion was killed during the hijack attempt, and Miss Khaled—who had hijacked a Trans-World Airlines flight

to Damascus the previous year—was held in custody in London for a month.

She was returned to Cairo in an exchange deal after passengers of three other hijacked planes had been released by Palestinian terrorists in Jordan.

In Beirut, authorities arrested a Swiss national and a Lebanese who allegedly planned to hijack a series of aircraft from Switzerland for a Palestinian terrorist group, police sources said yesterday.

Two other persons holding Swiss nationality were being held on charges of illegal possession of hashish and their possible role in the plot was being investigated, the sources said.

They identified the Swiss suspect as Martin Schubert, who was picked up 10 days ago on charges of dealing in narcotics.

The Lebanese was identified as Azin Taked Eddin, who was arrested and charged with stealing \$23,687 from his employer. (Reuter, UPI)

Soviets expected to urge Cairo to accept 'political efforts'

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Egyptian radio networks last night played up the U.S.-Soviet joint communique, and highlighted, in something of a triumphant tone, the mention of the Middle East crisis and U.N. envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring.

The radios emphasized that the parties had agreed to cooperate with Dr. Jarring, while stressing their pledge to boost his Middle East mission.

The Egyptians further emphasized the American-Soviet pledge support for a Middle East political settlement based on the Security Council resolution of November 1967 "which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories."

Earlier in the day, Cairo Radio quoted "authoritative Soviet sources" in Moscow as saying that the Middle East conflict was the main topic tackled yesterday morning by President Nixon and Soviet party leader Brezhnev.

While reiterating that the Soviets were in constant contact with Cairo throughout Mr. Nixon's stay at the

Kremlin, the Egyptians seemed to be viewing the inclusion of the Middle East crisis in the Moscow summit talks as a victory for them, recalling that Cairo has been reeling from the conflict as an explosive issue.

The Russians are now expected to report on the summit talks to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was briefed on the course of the summit by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov earlier this week.

The Egyptian President is due to confer in Cairo later this week or early next week with the Syrian and the Libyan heads of state, Hafez Assad and Mu'ammer Gaddafi, his partners in the tripartite federation embracing Cairo, Damascus and Tripoli.

Cairo had earlier indicated that the three Arab leaders would outline their future course of action in the light of the outcome of the Moscow summit.

Judging from the line of policy adopted during the talks with Mr. Nixon, the Russians are likely to

JERUSALEM OBSERVERS BUOYED BY SUMMIT

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The reaction in Jerusalem to the summit news from Moscow was one of broad satisfaction.

Firstly, the very fact that the Middle East was not a major topic of discussion seemed to observers here to mean that the super powers are not intent on imposing a solution. That this is America's position was again made clear by Mr. Nixon's adviser, Henry Kissinger, who said after the signing of the communique that progress in the Middle East depended largely on the parties to the conflict themselves.

But the Soviets too seem to have been reluctant to press the Middle East issue — much to the chagrin of their Egyptian allies, it is surmised in Jerusalem.

To what extent the Middle East came up in the last stages of the summit talks is not yet known in Jerusalem. But it seems clear, both from what was said and left unsaid in the communique, that no substantive changes took place in either of the super powers' thinking.

Security Council Resolution 242 and "constructive cooperation with Dr. Jarring" mean all things to all men, and their mention in the communique represents no new departure.

A thaw in Soviet-American relations could ease Soviet pressure on Israel, it is believed here. Israel in the eyes of the Kremlin is the U.S.'s firm and close ally, and if the summit talks indeed preface a period of closer coexistence between the super powers, then it is felt the Soviets will not want to press Israel for fear of prejudicing the new wider harmony with America.

Experts in Jerusalem discount the theory that the Kremlin rulers will allow more Jews to leave Russia as a "gesture" to Mr. Nixon. They believe purely internal motives dictate the Soviets' policy on this. Nevertheless, it is believed that Soviet Jewry will feel buoyed by the Soviet-American accord. The results of Mr. Nixon's raising the Soviet Jewry issue with Mr. Brezhnev are still unknown.

The constant stream of messages from the Russians which Egyptian President Sadat received during the summit talks seem to signify Egyptian uneasiness, and a Soviet need to reassure Egypt that it was not being "sold out." Some observers in Jerusalem believe that the summit was a let-down for Sadat. The Russians' readiness to go ahead with the talks despite the mining of Haiphong harbour demonstrated of what little importance the interests of Soviet allies are when they are not consistent with the Soviet's own interests. And the Russians' unwillingness to press President Nixon on the Middle East issue can only strengthen the theory that Moscow is not prepared to become itself directly involved in the Middle East conflict.

The messages of reassurance to Sadat are therefore construed in Jerusalem as limited to promises of continued military supplies.

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Jewish question was discussed — Kissinger

MOSCOW. — President Nixon has discussed the Soviet Jewry issue with Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev, Nixon's adviser Dr. Henry Kissinger told the press yesterday.

Neither the joint communique nor the statement of basic principles signed by the U.S. and the Soviet Union made any reference to the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen it was difficult to talk about a problem that one side considered purely internal.

Many political commentators have said the subject of Soviet Jews is an issue of potential political consequence to the Nixon administration.

Kissinger said that "We did what we said we would do in Salzburg." In Salzburg, where the President stopped en route to the summit conference in Moscow, Kissinger said the President shared the concern of the more than a million Americans who had signed petitions asking that the plight of the Soviet Jews be taken up in his conversations with Soviet leaders. He did not elaborate.

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Social and Personal

The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Arthur Agstner, yesterday called on the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Haim Bar-Lev.

The Dominican Ambassador and Mrs. Jose Villanueva on Sunday gave a dinner in honour of the new Israeli Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Mrs. Yohanan Bein.

Prof. Arieh Sachs will hold a guest lecture (in Hebrew) on "The Frankster - Holy or Damned?" tonight at 6.15, at the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 43 Rehov Jabotinsky, Talbich, Jerusalem.

Haifa's Mount Carmel Golden Age Club will hear Mrs. Ruth Philipp speak on "First and Second days 2,500 years ago" today at 4.30 p.m. at the Rothchild Community Centre. Guests are welcome.

Fashionable Furs - of course at Rosen's Fur Salon, 72 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 615990. Open all day. Highly exclusive models. (Adv.)

ROME'S JEWS THREATENED BY FASCISTS

ROME (INA). - The president of the Italian Jewish communities, Judge Dergio Piperno, has protested against what he called the "unjust arrest" last week of a Jewish boy who had been attacked by neo-Fascists when leaving school.

The 17-year-old Jewish boy, Piero Morpurgo, had been set upon last Thursday by a group who shouted "Dirty Jew" at him and kept hitting him until the police intervened. The police apparently arrested Morpurgo after one of the policemen had been hit with a cyclist's helmet during the melee.

The incident occurred in the Monte Verde quarter here, a predominantly Jewish residential area. Early last week neo-Fascists announced their intention to beat up Jewish students at Morpurgo's school as an "exemplary action."

The weekly "Vie Nuove" last week published the contents of a leaflet containing the names and addresses of some 15 families in Treviso which neo-Fascists intend to attack and boycott. The leaflet is illustrated with a swastika and concludes, "Hitler is not dead, Beware bourgeois, Beware proletarians, Beware Jews, Sieg Heil."

Turkey Premier seeks vote of confidence

ANKARA (Reuters). - Turkey's Prime Minister, Ferit Melen, said yesterday that his government must take adequate steps to stamp out political extremism and implement reforms before moving towards general elections, due by October next year.

Mr. Melen, 66, who named his Cabinet a week ago, was opening a confidence debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The new Premier, who succeeded Dr. Nihat Erim, said tougher law-and-order measures and reforms were essential to create the right atmosphere of stability in which elections could be held.

Mr. Melen is widely expected to obtain his vote of confidence. He named a 24-man Cabinet drawn from three political parties and including nine technicians from outside parliament to give his administration the "above party" character the military has demanded.

But, with the military still playing an active backstage role in politics following the general's ultimatum which ousted Mr. Suleyman Demirel's Justice Party Government last year, the new Premier is under pressure from some party leaders to ensure progress towards elections.

Bigger role for local Taiwanese

TAIPEI (UPI). - Newly-appointed Prime Minister Chiang Ching-kuo, in a surprise move, gave local-born Taiwanese a greater representation in the Government than expected when he announced his new Cabinet yesterday.

Chiang brought into the Cabinet four new Taiwanese Ministers, including one as Vice-Premier, in a move to share the ruling to the island with native sons on a bigger scale than before.

The Big Two set out their principles

MOSCOW.—Here is the text of the joint declaration of principles to guide Soviet-American relations, signed by President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow yesterday:

Basic principles of relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, guided by their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and by a desire to strengthen peaceful relations with each other and to place these relations on the firmest possible basis.

Aware of the need to make every effort to remove the threat of war and to create conditions which promote the reduction of tensions in the world and the strengthening of universal security and international cooperation.

Believing that the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations and their mutually advantageous development in such areas as economics, science and culture, will meet these objectives and contribute to better mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation, without in any way prejudicing the interests of third countries.

Conscious that these objectives reflect the interests of both countries.

Have agreed as follows: First, they will proceed from the common determination that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Differences in ideology and in the social systems of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are not obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in international affairs and mutual advantage.

Second, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. attach major importance to preventing the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of their relations. Therefore, they will do their utmost to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. They will always exercise restraint in their mutual relations, and will be prepared to negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means.

Discussions and negotiations on outstanding issues will be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity, mutual accommodation and mutual benefit.

Both sides recognize that efforts to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent with these objectives.

The prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are the recognition of the security interests of the parties based on the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use of threat or force.

Third, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility, as do other countries which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions. Accordingly, they will seek to promote conditions in which all countries will live in peace and security and will be subject to outside interference in their internal affairs.

Fourth, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. intend to widen the juridical basis of their mutual relations and to exert the necessary efforts so that bilateral agreements which they have concluded and multilateral treaties and agreements to which they are jointly parties are faithfully and fully implemented.

Fifth, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. reaffirm their readiness to continue the practice of exchanging views on problems of mutual interest and, when necessary, to conduct such exchanges at the highest level, including meetings between leaders of the two countries.

The two governments welcome and will facilitate an increase in productive contacts between representatives of the legislative bodies of the two countries.

Sixth, the parties will continue their efforts to limit armaments on a bilateral as well as on a multilateral basis. They will continue to make special efforts to limit strategic armaments. Whenever possible, they will conclude concrete agreements aimed at achieving these purposes.

The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regard as the ultimate objective of their efforts the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of an effective system of international security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Seventh, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regard commercial and economic ties as an important and necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations and thus will actively promote the growth of such ties. They will facilitate cooperation between the relevant organizations and enterprises of the two countries and the conclusion of appropriate agreements and contracts, including long-term ones.

The two countries will contribute to the improvement of maritime and air communications between them.

Eighth, the two sides consider it timely and useful to develop mutual contacts and cooperation in the fields of science and technology. Where suitable the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will conclude appropriate agreements dealing with concrete cooperation in these fields.

Ninth, the two sides reaffirm their intention to deepen cultural ties with one another and to encourage fuller familiarization with each other's cultural values. They will promote improved conditions for cultural exchanges and tourism.

Tenth, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will seek to ensure that their ties and cooperation in all the above-mentioned fields and in any others in their mutual interest are built on a firm and long-term basis. To give a permanent character to these efforts, they will establish in all fields where this is feasible joint commissions or other joint bodies.

Eleventh, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. make no claim for themselves and would not recognize the claims of anyone else to any special rights or advantages in world affairs. They recognize the sovereign equality of all states.

The development of U.S.A.-Soviet relations is not directed against third countries and their interests.

Twelfth, the basic principles set forth in this document do not affect any obligations with respect to other countries earlier assumed by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

AMIN UNCOVERS 'ISRAELI PLOT'

KAMPALA, Uganda. - President Idi Amin now claims he has discovered a plot involving an Israeli intelligence agent and members of Uganda's armed forces, Radio Uganda reported yesterday. It was not immediately clear whether the alleged plotters were trying to overthrow the government or achieve some lesser end.

Speaking on Sunday at a passing out parade for army recruits in his home district of West Nile, North-west Uganda, Amin said a letter had been intercepted signed by an Israeli intelligence agent named Boneh, the radio said.

It was addressed to certain members of the army and air force and to a former minister in the government of ex-President Milton Obote, he added.

Amin told the recruits that people mentioned in the letter had deposited large sums of money in Britain and Switzerland because they knew that "if their plans failed they would run to these countries."

He gave no other indications of the contents of the letter, but said the people involved in it wanted to "cause confusion in Uganda."

He said he intended to make a thorough investigation and would announce the names of those involved before the left for the Organization of African Unity in Rabat next month.

Uganda broke off all relations with Israel two months ago after General Amin claimed that Israelis had been trying to subvert the Ugandan armed forces.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman's reaction to General Amin's statement - "Utter nonsense." (AP, Reuter)

'Israel Arabs better off than others'

SINGAPORE. - Police Minister Shimon Hihai said here yesterday that the standard of living, political freedom and level of cultural activity of the Arab minority in Israel was unmatched in any Arab country, and equals that of the Jewish population.

"Unemployment has dropped tremendously," he said. "Real wages have risen at an enormous rate and agricultural production has increased by over 30 per cent, not because of compulsion but because of extended facilities."

Mr. Hihai, a delegate of the Israel Labour Party, told the seven-nation conference of the Asia-Pacific Socialist Bureau that Arab refusal to negotiate with Israel makes the Middle East different from other troubled spots in the world. "Even the repre-

sentatives of Hanoi, the NLF, Saigon and Washington try to talk to each other," Hihai told the delegates.

"The Arabs denounce us for calling for direct negotiation but it is with them that we seek peace, not with one great power or with any constellation of them. Our adversaries say that since they lost on the battlefield, it would be humiliating for them to sit down and talk to us. Under such a principle, no conflict could ever be solved by negotiation," he said.

The Conference is the first among members of the newly formed Socialist Group. Delegates came from Korea, Malaysia and Israel. Delegates from Israel and host Singapore are the only members of the socialist body representing parties in power.

(Reuter, AP)

JERUSALEM SYMPOSIUM TOLD Easy profits root of drug problem

Jerusalem Post Reporter
An international drug symposium was held in Jerusalem yesterday that drew people "at all levels of society - including law-enforcing agents, mothers, fathers, grandmothers - who are willing to ensnare youth for the monetary reward obtained from the drugs traffic."

Dr. Eleaura Murillo-Rohde, director of New York University's psychiatric nursing integration undergraduate programme, told the Second International Symposium on Drug Abuse that, although it would be over-simplifying the situation to assume that removal of the profit motive would remove the drug problem, huge profits played a major role in the availability of drugs.

Dr. Murillo-Rohde said the profits of drug traffic and drug sales were "huge and incalculable" and ordinary citizens were accomplices in the crime since they bought obviously stolen goods. Previously, traffic in narcotics had always been associated with the underworld, but now it had extended to all levels of society, she said.

If the ordinary citizen was not prepared to buy obviously stolen property, drug addicts who were forced into theft to support their

expensive addiction would soon have no market to support their habit. She estimated that drug addiction costs its dependent anything from \$10 to \$150 a day. "If you have money to support your drug habit, then you can delay the authorities, but the poor must resort to crime, prostitution, and all kinds of illegitimate means to obtain drugs for their dependence," she said.

Dr. Louis Miller, of the Israel Ministry of Health, told the 350 participants that the difficulty in social planning about drug use is that the entire tradition in democratic societies is against such planning on a broad scale. Drug abuse in such societies is a result of social dislocations, leading to the addict losing his sense of belonging, of identity, of self-esteem and group esteem. Individual treatment is therefore not an adequate answer, and people working with addicts should try to make political leaders appreciate the need for social planning for addicts.

Other papers read at the Symposium, which is being attended by specialists from about 20 countries, dealt with student drug use and the inconclusive question of whether marijuana leads to the taking of harder drugs.



A bomb which demolished the two houses in Belfast early on Sunday killed at least six persons and injured 18. The British Army said the bomb apparently exploded prematurely while being loaded into a car for use elsewhere in the city. (AP radiophoto)

'They talk each other's language' Two leaders developed a mutual respect

By HELEN THOMAS
MOSCOW (UPI). - President Nixon and Communist Party Chief Brezhnev showed at the summit that it is clearly possible for leaders of two different systems to talk to each other openly.

"They've developed a respect for one another," a Nixon aide said. "They both came up the hard way and they talk each other's language. They've even begun to kid each other."

When a hitch developed in the Salt talks, Nixon told Brezhnev he had decided to send Dr. Henry Kissinger, his National Security Affairs adviser, back to the negotiating table in Helsinki to break the deadlock. "If Kissinger doesn't agree," joked the President, "you can send him back to Siberia."

The Kremlin talks that sealed a nuclear arms limitation pact on Friday were frank, sometimes blunt, never impolite.

"While Nixon and Khrushchev became bitter and argumentative (in 1959), these talks with Brezhnev are frank, sometimes blunt, but they have never bordered on the impolite," the presidential aide said.

There was no "kitchen debate" between Nixon and the dynamic Soviet leader as there was between then Vice-President Nixon and Premier Khrushchev in 1959.

Mr. Nixon's triumph in Moscow this time reflects more maturity and deeper understanding of the Kremlin mystique.

Nixon's summit meeting in Peking developed a new, intellectual friendship with Premier Chou En-lai. Their talks were sweeping, general, comparing philosophical views of the world.

The talks between Nixon and Brezhnev were termed "more precise" by Administration sources.

"Nixon feels confident. He is well prepared," one senior adviser said during the summit.

"He's confident, he is here in a position of strength, living in the Kremlin while he mines Haiphong harbour and smashes the North Vietnamese rail lines with his air power."

Cairo claims Red Cross charges against Israel

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
The semi-official Egyptian newspaper, "Al-Ahram," claimed yesterday that the International Red Cross Committee had sent Egypt a report "confirming that Israel is committing atrocities" in the administered territories.

The newspaper said that the Red Cross reported that Arabs in the administered territories were being expelled from their lands and that Arab homes were being demolished.

According to "Al-Ahram," the report said that Arab citizens were being "tortured without reason," adding that signs of torture were seen on Arab prisoners.

The paper added that the Red Cross had stressed that it had drawn the attention of the Israel authorities to these "violations of international conventions."

This is the second report which "Al-Ahram" claims to have received by the Red Cross to Cairo. The first was said to have emphasized that the Red Cross played no part in flogging the hijackers of the Sabena airliner at Lod Airport earlier this month.

Royal Family prepares for Duke's funeral

LONDON (UPI). - The British Royal Family and some of its closest relatives began assembling yesterday for funeral ceremonies for the Duke of Windsor, whose body will be flown here tomorrow from Paris, where he died on Sunday at the age of 77.

The Duchess and a detachment of senior officers will accompany the body to the Royal Air Force base at Benson in Oxfordshire, from which it will be taken by road to St. George's Chapel in the grounds of Windsor Castle. It will lie in state on Friday and Saturday. A private funeral will take place on Monday.

In Paris, hundreds of admirers of the Duke, from ordinary tourists to government dignitaries, poured into the British Embassy yesterday to sign a sympathy book for the Duchess.

'U.S.-Soviet arms pact will not affect China'

TOKYO (Reuters). - Chinese Premier Chou En-lai is reported to have told a Japanese visitor that the U.S.-Soviet agreement on nuclear arms limitation would not affect the Vietnam war or China's activities on the international scene.

The Peking-based correspondent of the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" wrote the report after a meeting between Premier Chou and Mr. Yoshimi Furuji, a pro-Peking member of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Chou appeared to be doubtful about the effects of the treaty on nuclear disarmament, the correspondent said.

Mr. Chou proposed to Mr. Furuji that the opening ceremony of a world summit meeting on disarmament should be held in Hiroshima, and the closing ceremony at Nagasaki, the two Japanese cities attacked with atom bombs during World War II.



Britain's flag flies at half mast over the Houses of Parliament in London on Sunday following the announcement of the death of the Duke of Windsor. (AP radiophoto)

Soviet, U.S. sign charter

(Continued from page one)
interference in internal affairs, sovereign equality, independence and renunciation of the use or threat of force."

They agreed that any reduction of forces in Central Europe should not diminish the security of any of the sides.

The communiqué said Mr. Nixon's discussions with Soviet leaders "covered a wide range of questions of mutual interest and were frank and thorough."

"They defined more precisely those areas where there are prospects for developing greater cooperation between the two countries as well as those areas where the positions of the two are different," he added.

The two leaders described the treaty and interim agreement limiting strategic nuclear weapons which they signed on Friday as "a concrete expression of the intention of the two sides to contribute to the relaxation of international tensions and the strengthening of confidence between states."

The communiqué said the Soviet Union and the U.S. agreed that realistic conditions existed for increasing economic ties.

They had to complete in the near future the work needed to conclude a trade agreement.

"They agreed on the desirability of credit arrangements to develop mutual trade and of early efforts to resolve other financial and economic issues."

Of the two summit documents, the statement of principles was the more sweeping.

Dr. Kissinger cautioned, however, that it represented "an aspiration and attitude" and that "either side could ignore it at will."

The president's adviser added that Nixon assumed the Soviets regarded the document as a trade agreement.

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AND THEN THERE WERE TWO



Mrs. Pat Nixon adjusts TV spot in Moscow, as her husband speaks to the Russian people. (AP radiophoto)

THE leaders of the two super-powers have met in what has been called the most important diplomatic conference since Yalta. At Yalta there were three leaders round the conference table—Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. Meeting in the Crimean holiday resort early in 1945, when victory over Nazi Germany was assured, they decided what should be done when victory was achieved.

After the war the Big Three became the Big Four. France joined Britain, the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the occupation of Germany and Austria, and the East-West summit conferences at Geneva in 1955 and Paris in 1960, as well as the many meetings of the Foreign Ministers at the Palais Rose and elsewhere, were Four-Power affairs.

Now the Big Four have become the Big Two. Britain and France are excluded from East-West Summitry. Europe, which once dominated the globe, is now treated like a second-class Power. What would Churchill and de Gaulle have said to that?

It may be argued that Russia represented Europe at the Moscow Summit. It cannot be denied that Russia is a European Power, but she is no longer primarily so.

The change came with the 1917 Revolution. Lenin hoped the Revolution would envelop the whole of Europe and after the collapse of the Kaiser's Germany and the Weimar Republic, it looked like doing so. But European capitalism weathered the storm.

Disappointed in Europe, Lenin turned his eyes toward the wider world, and especially to the teeming millions of Asia, hoping to undermine the European

Europe can only be represented at future summits if she forms a federal union, writes WILLIAM FORREST.

Imperialist powers by inciting the oppressed colonial masses to revolt.

Today, half a century after Lenin, the work he began has been virtually accomplished. Britain and France have lost their empires and the power they derived therefrom. Both have been cut down to their original European size.

Over the same period Russia, by contrast, has gone from strength to strength, and if the Red Army has one fist thrust out to the Elbe in central Europe, its other fist comes down on the distant Amur in Eastern Asia.

These are the dimensions of a World Power, with interests far transcending those of Europe — and all the more so at a time when the Russian leaders have their eyes fixed on the Amur rather than the Elbe.

For that reason alone, Brezhnev could hardly pretend to speak for Europe when he met Nixon in Moscow. Add to this the deep ideological split that cuts Europe in two, and the still bitter memory of the Red Army's action in Czechoslovakia, and it will be seen how abhorrent to the vast majority of West Europeans would be any suggestion that they should acknowledge Brezhnev as their spokesman.

Equally abhorrent, however, to the nations of western Europe, where radicals outnumber reactionaries, is the

idea that "Bomber" Nixon, the dollar imperialist, should presume to speak for them.

Europe is fact had no voice at the Moscow Summit. It was silent because it is not strong enough to make the world listen to its voice. And yet with its 300 million industrious, skilled and intelligent people, it could constitute a force as mighty as either of the two Super-Powers that now bestride the globe.

For this, however, it lacks one essential element — unity. There is the United States of America; there is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. There is no United States of Europe.

The moral has been clear for decades, but the leaders of Europe have been slow to act on it. It was only after the loss of the French empire that de Gaulle discovered the virtues of the European Economic Community which in its early stages he had despised. It was only after he had sniffed the wind of change which was blowing Britain out of Africa that Macmillan put in his application for Britain to join the E.E.C.

The six present member-nations of the E.E.C. are more and more speaking with one voice in the councils of the world. The latest example was given at the UNCTAD conference in Chile.

When the Six became the Ten with the admission of Britain and the other applicants the voice of Europe will be all the stronger. But will it ever be strong enough to match those of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. if western Europe does not unite as closely as these two giants have done?

The logic of the situation points to federal union. Only thus can Western Europe be assured of a seat at the Summits of the future. (GEMINI)

Cambodians suffer heavy losses, but show no sign of quitting

By ROBIN MANNOCK

WHY, asked an American colonel, "don't the Cambodians just surrender?" Defeats suffered by the Khmer nation in the past month probably would have knocked some other countries right out of a war. Large parts of three southern provinces have been lost since mid-April and Communist troops now control a 50-km. stretch of Highway 1, a key supply lifeline.

This is the incredible shrinking country, a foreign newsmen exclaimed after battling Cambodia's military censors. "Every day, the Government owns less and less real estate."

By the Phnom Penh Government's own reports, the Cambodian Army, officially some 200,000 men, has been unable to halt an enemy whose forces are reduced to 30,000 North Vietnamese and Vietcong soldiers — mostly rear area types.

Communist fighting units usually based in Cambodia have been thrown into the North Vietnamese general offensive in South Vietnam.

The Phnom Penh Government of Marshal Lon Nol apparently has no intention of giving up. On the contrary, in a radio message that flabbergasted many Western observers, Lon Nol brushed aside Cambodian losses and called on the Communist forces to surrender. "The present situation is forcing you to bring the war to an end," Lon Nol told the Communists. "He then offered the North Vietnamese and Vietcong, who now occupy more than half of Cambodia, prisoner of war status in camps supervised by the International Red Cross."

Silent, sleepy

WORCESTER, England (UPI). — Residents of Worcester have made a "bring the milk bottle" protest to the City Council. They complain they oversleep since the local dairy began delivering milk in plastic containers instead of the bottles that used to rattle in the crates and wake them up.

One Communist bloc diplomat rocked with laughter when told of Lon Nol's speech. Even those who have learned to expect the unexpected in Cambodia were stunned.

Lon Nol's call for a Communist surrender at one of the low points in the history of his nation had analysts here puzzled. Some observers felt Lon Nol may have decided that President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese harbours and bomb lines of communication will bring the Communists to their knees.

There also was speculation that Lon Nol might be trying to cover new negotiations, backed by the Soviet Union, to arrange an accommodation which would end fighting in Cambodia but leave North Vietnam in control of territory east of the Mekong River where most Communist "sanctuaries" are located.

Similar talks were begun earlier this year in Phnom Penh by Colonel Lon Non, the Marshal's youngest brother. Lon Non, due to return from Paris, might have taken negotiations further while there, observers said.

There are also indications from sources with access to top-level Chinese officials and Cambodia's Pe-king-exiled former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, that one Soviet proposal might be to set up a "legal" Communist Party in Phnom Penh with the blessing of the Lon Nol regime.

The immediate reaction among Cambodians, including senior army officers, was that the war here must be almost over. In any case, Lon Nol's speech seems unlikely to spur the Khmers to further sacrifice.

It could also make it harder to halt the spread of Communist control in the southern provinces of Svay Rieng, Kampot and Takeo as well as in Kandal and Prey Veng provinces, where the Khmers have also racked up substantial losses. Perhaps a million people, one-seventh of Cambodia's population, are now firmly in the grip of the Vietnamese Communists or their "Red Khmer" allies.

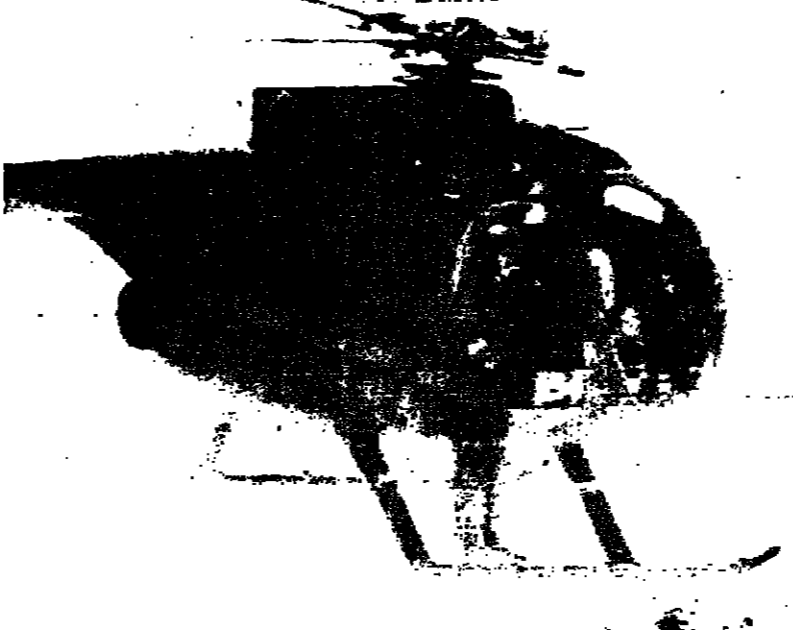
The latest Communist gains in Takeo suggest to some that Hanoi

has decided on permanent conquest of southern Cambodia. Observers here have believed the Communists wanted only the portions of Takeo, Kampot and Svay Rieng taken early in their offensive which serve as infiltration corridors into South Vietnam's Mekong Delta.

What causes doubt is that the Communists are attacking in areas of Takeo that aren't essential supply activities in the Delta.

Cambodian officers in Takeo also speak of growing numbers of Red Khmers. Brigadier-General Kang Chheth, commander in Takeo City, says he faces three regiments.

The Red Khmer forces have both North Vietnamese or Vietcong cadres, and while most officers seldom rate the Red Khmers highly as assault troops, most concede that they could be an effective occupation force — especially if Phnom Penh cannot get its own troops to perform better than they have in recent weeks.



Part of military surveillance in South Vietnam is carried out by helicopters flying at treetop level. Here a door gunner checks the situation on Route 1, north of Hue. (AP radiophoto)

Pilot says Phantoms too sophisticated

DANANG (AP). — F-4 Phantoms have proved outstanding in the Vietnam air war, says a man who flies one. But, he adds: "It's like driving a Cadillac to do a pick-up truck job."

Lieut. Col. Walter E. Bjorneby, a bear-shouldered, bull-necked veteran who commanded a fighter squadron in between logging 280 combat hours here, reflected on his job in an interview recently.

"The Phantoms... have been flying far better than first expected. I'm particularly proud of the young pilots. We have some lieutenants here that are the best pilots in the world."

He said the Phantom is, in some respects, too sophisticated for its role in the Vietnam war. Although 14 years old, it is still flown by the Air Force, Navy and Marines as their basic fighter-bomber.

The supersonic two-man aircraft is less manoeuvrable than North Vietnam's Mig 21s, he said, but team discipline, good flying and tactics make it superior in a dogfight.

"There are certain areas where we can out-perform them and one is in the amount of flying time."

The toughest job for a Phantom pilot, Bjorneby said, is a strike in North Vietnam.

"You're keyed and ready to act all the time... You may or may not get an electronic warning (of enemy aircraft) but it is primarily as it was in World War I: eyeball."

"Each man knows his job and does it. Flight discipline is the best defence... Missiles have increased the engagement range. The speeds are greater, but certainly within the limits you can cope with."

Bjorneby, 42, with 21 years in the Air Force, has been reassigned to a diplomatic office job in Berlin after a year in Vietnam. He does

not appear happy at giving up combat missions.

"I haven't thought much about going down over the North on my last few missions," he said. "It's like going to the well — if you think about it too much, you drop the bucket."

His 150 missions have brought some close calls. Once he almost hit the ground at night, clearing it on a roll by only 457 metres — three-quarters of a second.

Bjorneby recalled one raid over a North Vietnamese position when the target was changed at the last moment. He was not properly informed of the change because "the guy who encrypted the coordinates bogged it. When we got to where we thought the target was, from listening to the conversation, we realized we were nowhere near it, hopping along at 540 knots."

Two surface-to-air missiles streaked up. Bjorneby dodged them and blasted their site instead.

The incident points out, he said, the need for forward air control spotters or ground patrols in Phantom missions in South Vietnam, where air strikes are simply an extension of artillery.

Narrow escape for racing driver

CRYSTAL PALACE, England (AP). — Double world champion Graham Hill of England escaped with a shaking and bruises here yesterday in a spectacular crash in the first heat of the European Formula Two championship event.

The veteran driver's car was struck from behind by another car which flew over the top of Hill's cockpit as both cars crashed into the bank of the side of the track.

The race was won by South African Jody Scheckter.

No nuns left on Vatican skirtwatch

VATICAN CITY, (AP) — Male guards have taken over the miniskirt watch at St. Peter's Basilica, and last year's little nun is nowhere to be seen.

Nuns found that "the job is not all roses." But one of the male guards now turning back short-skirted visitors looked bored about it. "After the first few thousand," he said, "legs are just legs."

Last summer one of the Vatican nuns, Sister Florella — the little flower — stirred up controversy when she stationed herself at the doors of the great Basilica and turned back women she considered too scantily attired. Some tourists took offence.

After a few weeks, the little flower wilted under the strain. The 40-year-old nun went off duty, reportedly suffering a nervous breakdown.

"Sister Florella will not be back at this work any more," said Sister

Apollo pilot says retirement due to cutbacks

SPACE CENTRE (AP). — Astronaut James Irwin, the Apollo 15 lunar module pilot who last week announced plans to retire, said his retirement is an early part of a drastic cutback in the number of astronauts in the space programme.

Irwin said both he and Edgar Mitchell, the Apollo 14 lunar module pilot, were given the opportunity to retire early.

"Anyone who's really not needed in the office can leave," Irwin said in an interview.

He said Donald "Deke" Slayton, chief of the flight crew operations office and an astronaut, "is going to be forced to reduce the size of the office drastically after Apollo 17 and their really drastically after Skylab."

Apollo 17, the last moon mission, is scheduled for December. Skylab, a three-mission series of long duration flights, is set for launch next spring. Crews for Apollo 17 and Skylab have already been selected. This leaves a surplus of astronauts, Irwin said.

"That's why I had the opportunity to retire early as Deke is feeling the pressure," he said. "That's why Ed Mitchell is leaving."

Slayton confirmed that there has been a movement among space agency officials to cut back the number in the astronaut office.

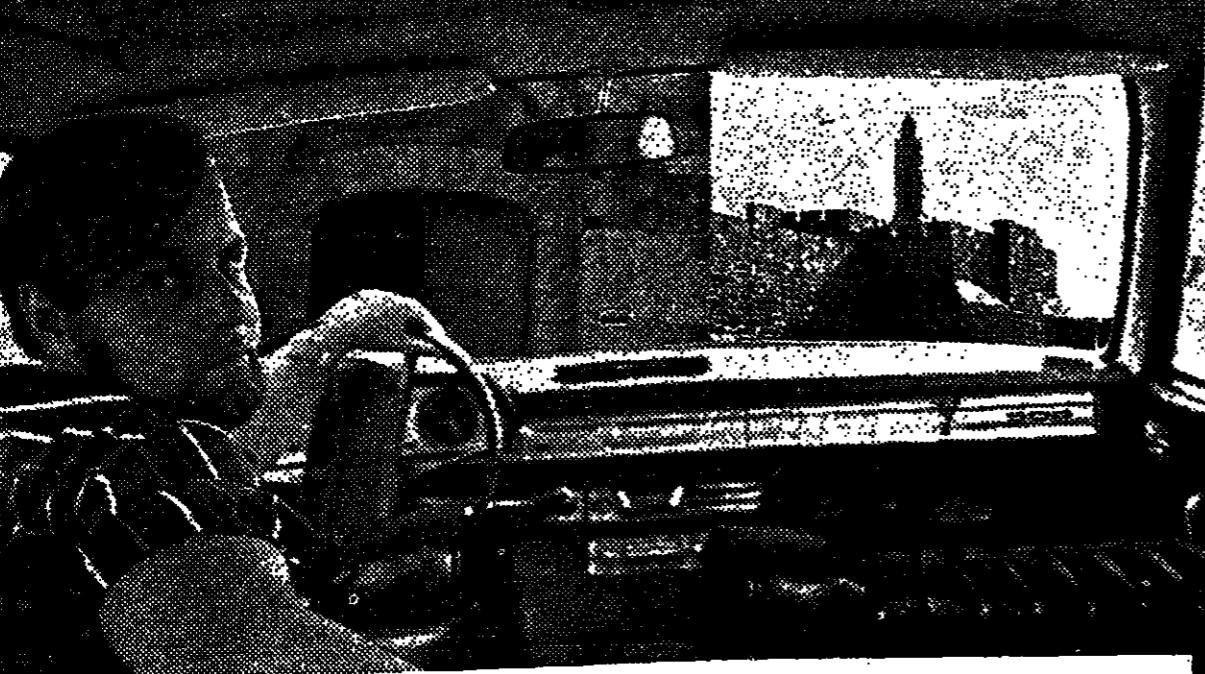
Jumbo circles for three-hours after puncture

ROME (UPI). — A Transworld Airlines jumbo jet with 318 passengers aboard circled Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci International Airport for three hours yesterday after blowing four tyres on take-off.

The pilot finally brought it down for a masterful emergency landing, airport officials said. No one was injured.

Officials said the plane — TWA Flight 841 — blew the tyres on its left rear landing gear during take-off from Rome for New York.

Dozens of fire engines sped to the airport from Rome and the nearby beach resort of Fiumicino to spray the runway with foam before the landing.



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DAHAF

Gap between medicine's abilities and performance

ARTHUR M. Sackler is deeply committed to furthering the use of old-fashioned common sense in the practice of medicine. A social psychiatrist by profession, but the international publisher of the "Medical Tribune" by choice, he can, and does, influence a wide audience scattered throughout 25 countries.

The "Medical Tribune," which appears in nine regional editions, is published in four languages — English, German, French and Japanese — and has an active readership approaching 600,000. The overwhelming bulk of its readers are practicing physicians; the remainder are those associated with the profession in allied disciplines. And plans are now under way to produce editions in Spanish and Portuguese, mainly for South and Central America.

In the past, as at present, the "Medical Tribune" has led the medical profession — more often prodded it — into taking a more active role in regard to smoking and drinking, road safety ecology and the dangers of bureaucracy.

Dr. Sackler, who was born in 1913 in the U.S., chaired several sessions of the Fourth International Congress of Social Psychiatry in Jerusalem.

He believes that the general public should participate actively in health matters, both personal and communal, all their lives.

The patient must not only consider himself the recipient of medical help; he must take an active and intelligent part in programming his own health.

I pointed out that if any patient in this country dared to suggest a new

Visitors Gallery
Dr. Arthur Sackler

vasectomy, without fully checking what harm this can do a man; we have invented the "pill" and other means of contraception. But these are all only secondary measures. We have ignored the main thing — what has caused the birth rate to plunge in those countries where it has dropped? The answer is social security — and an old age pension.

How can you demand that a poor peasant, in some Asian country, for example, stops having a large family? Each son and daughter he raises is his security in his old age. Raise the father's standard of living, assure him that he will spend his old age in comfort and respect. Do these things, and you won't have to persuade him of the benefits of a small, healthy family, of using contraceptives. He will find his own way without persuasion."

Dr. Sackler believes that Western medicine should take a long, hard, scientific look at tribal, folk, or native systems of medicine before they are discarded as superstitions or worthless. The "Medical Tribune" has lately been running a series of articles on the differences between Western and Chinese methods, and they are articles of enquiry, not of condemnation or praise.

"Some of the great medical discoveries of Western medicine came out of folk medicine," he says, noting that one—a ban on eating pork, which can infect human beings with trichinosis—originated in the Middle East among Jews. Digitalis, used extensively to treat heart conditions, was once an "old wives' tale" in England. In some countries, the na-



tives use quinine to fight malaria; in others they use kadin to fight diarrhoea; and vaccination, which Dr. Jenner fought to establish as a method of controlling smallpox, was used in the Middle East long before his time. It probably originated in China."

The "Medical Journal" is not a journal; it is closer in character to a newspaper. Every article is scrupulously scanned for accuracy, but the mass of details found in medical journals are left out. "Instead, the Tribune aims at giving its readers medical news, quickly and with interpretations, and unlike a medical journal, it goes out and looks for news. And it publishes articles in fields related to medicine, so that the physician's scope and interests are broadened."

"And above all," Dr. Sackler claims, "we're out there battling, commenting on issues and taking a fighting stand. We are the first truly international scientific newspaper."

—MACABEE DEAN



THE SPIRIT OF Dr. HAIM SHEBA

The stature of the late Haim Sheba, which was great during his death and in some circles, deep admiration of the man, both as a physician treating the sick, both physically and mentally, and as a tireless champion for a better life for all, well or ill, also is not fading.

Today, on the first anniversary of his death (according to the Hebrew calendar), many of his admirers will gather at the former Tel Hashomer Hospital — renamed the Haim Sheba Medical Centre — to pay tribute to his memory. Like the group of friends who assembled for a similar purpose at the Tel Aviv Hilton last night, they will hear recordings in which the doctor voiced some of the ideas that are now being regarded as prophecies.

For example, he fought a relentless fight against the gap — social, cultural, educational and economic — between one group of Israelis and another. "There are scores of persons in Israel," says Mrs. Ruth Dayan, chairman of the Friends of Tel Hashomer (or Haim Sheba Medical Centre), "who treasure letters he scribbled to them on a napkin. He wrote by hand, and goodness only knows when he found the time — probably late at night." She adds: "He was pleading to close the 'gap' years before the Black Panthers appeared on the horizon to drive home the lesson. He had a vision of the future, and events today prove that this vision was based on reality."

spent it. Reward was in doing a good deed. She never let me down.")

Dr. Sheba, however, believed in family planning. In his view, the size of the family should be decided by the parents' ability to give each one of their children a good start in life. For some families this might mean no children; for others it might mean many, as long as the cardinal point, "each child has a right to a good start in life," is adhered to.

Sheba's fund

The "Friends" of the hospital are continuing Haim Sheba's work. But his own friends are doing much more. Shortly after his death, they set up the Haim Sheba Medical Fund. Since Dr. Sheba himself managed to raise abroad some \$300,000 a year, the target of the fund was set at \$3m., the interest on which would about equal the money raised by the doctor.

Some IL2m. has already been raised, and more is constantly coming in — if not as fast as could be wished. There are, of course, large donors, but the multitude of small donors, who were treated at the hospital or who had friends or relatives treated there, still add considerably to the total. It should be stressed that this fund is in addition to a steady stream of money reaching the hospital for current operating expenses or for special projects. For example, during Mrs. Dayan's recent trip to the U.S., she raised about half a million dollars.

"But of this sum," says Mrs. Dayan, "\$400,000 was earmarked by one donor who prefers to remain anonymous, for a special project."

There are two main organizations in the U.S. wholeheartedly helping the hospital raise money. One is the Manhattan Guild in New York, which has been active for years; the other is a newly-formed group in Los Angeles, which calls itself "Guardians of Courage" (a rough translation of Tel Hashomer), which has already raised some \$300,000.

A third group is now becoming active in Belgium.

"After Dr. Sheba died," Mrs. Dayan recalls, "some people feared that the hospital would begin to deteriorate. But this has not happened, and this again, is attributable to Haim Sheba himself. For during his many years at the hospital, he managed to gather around him a cadre of devoted doctors, nurses and auxiliary staff who thought like him, and who emulated his personal example. It is significant that a disciple of his, Dr. Mordechai Shani, was appointed to succeed him and that the hospital still maintains its open door policy: it is a hospital well-known to the Arabs in this country."

"The spirit of Haim Sheba lives on," Mrs. Dayan concludes, "not only in the minds of those who knew him, but also in the way the hospital is being run."

Groups working for Tel Hashomer Hospital have continued much of Dr. Haim Sheba's (above) work since his death. Macabee Dean reports.

Other ideas

He had many other ideas. To name only a few: His fight for post mortem to improve medical knowledge; for transplants to ease the burden of the ailing; and even his fight to see Israel train its own doctors.

For years, Haim Sheba fought not only to help the poor rise in life, but also to help every orphan and widow he could. As far as the poor were concerned, for example, he thought that large families should be given a washing machine and a refrigerator to ease house-keeping problems, to help the family take another little step forward. He often obtained financial help for a pregnant wife who wanted an abortion because she could not properly feed and educate the child.

Dr. Sheba once told the writer that he had a "fairy godmother" abroad who gave him money any time he asked. "She never asked me to give her an account of how I

Libyan Jews sue Italy for citizenship

MILAN (Reuter). — A family of Libyan Jews living in Milan Saturday sued the Italian Interior Ministry in an effort to win recognition of Italian citizenship, Justice sources said.

The family, Roberto, Rachele, Tina, Ines and Fiorella Haddad, claimed that they never lost the Italian citizenship to which they were legally entitled when Libya was under Italian sovereignty.

Italy assumed sovereignty of Libya after the Italo-Turkish war in 1912, and in 1939, the country was incorporated in Italy's national territory.

During World War II most of Libya came under British administration, and the family maintained that from then until 1951, when the country became independent, the same laws of citizenship were in force.

They said they never opted for Libyan citizenship either under the monarchy or under the republic which replaced it in 1969. They added that they were prevented from doing so because they were Jews.

New appointments at Foreign Ministry

A number of new appointments to diplomatic posts have been announced by the Foreign Ministry.

- Shimon Aviner, until now director of the Ministry's Central Archives, was named Ambassador to Cambodia.
- Yakov Mombaz, until now Consul General in Toronto, Canada, has been named Ambassador to Malawi.
- Yitzhak Shefi, who has served as assistant director of the Information Division, has been appointed Ambassador to Ecuador.
- Binyamin Boneh, who was Consul General in Houston, Texas, will be Consul General in Atlanta, Georgia.
- Emud Lador, of the Israel Consulate in Chicago, Illinois, will serve as Consul General in Houston, Texas.

Head of Seamen's Welfare Authority, Ben-Dov, resigns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The general manager of the Seamen's Welfare Authority, Avraham Ben-Dov, has tendered his resignation to the Transport Minister and the chairman of the Authority's Board.

Mr. Ben-Dov, who has held the post since the Authority was established three years ago (as a joint enterprise of the Ministry, the shipping companies and the Seamen's Union), told The Post that he had decided to resign "for personal reasons."

It is learned that differences of opinion arose lately with the Union on the way the Authority was managed. The Union felt that the management had not given "proper priorities" to the actual welfare needs of the seamen, and had proposed that Mr. Reuven Falzur, a former seaman who has specialized in welfare work at the Hebrew University, should be appointed to the post. It is expected that the Board will approve his appointment.

Stormy Council meeting in Ramat Gan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — The City Council here approved a IL18.5m. development budget, as the Labour Alignment faction demonstratively left the meeting to protest Mayor Yisrael Feingold's refusal to have the Council debate the City's purchase last year of a faulty mobile crane.

The crane, to be used for changing electrical bulbs in city street lamps, was found to be faulty; following the investigation of a municipal inquiry commission, one city employee was retired early, another reprimanded, and a third exonerated. The commission also recommended that a municipal committee be set up to examine city purchasing practices.

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University finances

Readers' letters

Accessory not an accomplice

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In Israel, it has often been said that education is next in importance to defense...

the Hebrew University, and the Weizmann Institute are actively co-operating in the maturation of the new University of the Negev...

the Israel Education Fund of the U.S.A. in the U.S. — and through the various Friends Organizations of Israel's universities around the world...

It has been said that "old" universities are "rich." It has even been said that it costs more to educate a student in Jerusalem than it does in Tel Aviv...

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a conviction of the Tel Aviv District Court. The appellant, Samir Awad, was found guilty of attempted rape and other associated offenses...

LAW REPORT Edited by Doris Lankin TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1972

Evidence of accessory after event requires no corroboration. The District Court dismissed both the above arguments. Justice Landau continued, the woman witness had certainly not acted in compliance with a prior agreement...

It is often said, that there are three "old" institutions in Israel — the Hebrew University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute...

At the Hebrew University of Jerusalem the following has happened. After a period of what may have been over-rapid expansion in the decade up to 1965, we entered a period in which we have been trying to consolidate...

I was shocked on my arrival to find an atmosphere of vicious attack on the part of one institution against another. This is not the first time. The Jerusalem Post, on August 30, 1970, published a letter from me when the Hebrew University at that time was subjected to unwarranted criticism by another university...

Justice Landau, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, Justices Witkon and Etzioni concurring, first considered the question of corroboration. Even on the assumption that the woman witness had been an accessory after the event, the defence's argument that her testimony also required corroboration was unfounded...

Turning to the question of the late Dr. Mitrany's report, Justice Landau held that a certificate, given by a public servant in his official capacity, which contains facts only, and not opinions, is admissible in court as evidence after his death...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1972

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Company for Crafts Rehabilitation Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Debentures and various interest and linkage items.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Debt balances, Creditors and credit balances, and Provision for severance pay.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Excess of cost of investment over equity value and Excess of equity value over amount in bank's accounts.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Repayment of Debentures and Loans and Deposits Received from the Government and Government-Owned Housing Companies.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, and Income Tax.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Fixed Assets, including buildings and land.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Loans and Deposits from Housing Companies, Municipalities, Banks and Others.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Operating Income and Expenses, including interest and linking increments.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Share Capital, including authorized and issued shares.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Loans, Deposits for the Granting of Loans and Saving Deposits.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Rent Received and Rate of Dividends and Bonus Shares.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Share Capital, including ordinary and preferred shares.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Principal Shareholders - Government of Israel, Government-Owned Housing Companies and "GILAT" Israel Investments Company Ltd.

Table with columns for 1972 and 1971, showing financial data for Credit balances, Loans and deposits for the granting of loans, and Creditors and credit balances.

TEFAHOT ISRAEL MORTGAGE BANK LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1972

	March 31, 1971*				March 31, 1971	
	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
LOANS AND DEPOSITS			SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Loans against mortgages, other securities or guaranteed by third parties (including advances) (Notes 1; 2; 13)	1,392,965,350	1,170,527,145	Share Capital (Note 8)	41,985,698	32,739,670	
Deposits with the Accountant General of the State of Israel	511,617,445	343,258,102	Premium on Shares (Note 8 c)	755,972	755,972	
	1,904,582,795	1,513,785,247	Surplus -			
			General Reserve	15,000,000	15,000,000	
			Unappropriated profit	17,725	33,235	
DEBTORS AND DEBIT BALANCES (Note 13)	3,206,810	13,911,491				
CASH	9,458,523	8,617,157	LIABILITIES (Notes 1; 9)	305,792,090	417,553,665	
			Interest accrued on debentures (secured)	11,725,416	10,267,973	
				517,574,506	427,811,638	
SECURITIES (Note 4)	5,050,520	4,559,337	LOANS AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR THE GRANTING OF LOANS (Note 13)			
SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES			Government of Israel and Government-owned Housing Companies (Notes 1; 10; 12)	849,215,273	732,197,499	
Shares and Loans (Note 5)	15,421,957	9,807,117	Housing Companies, Municipalities, Banks and others (Notes 1; 11)	314,426,082	198,446,745	
FIXED ASSETS, at nominal amount (Note 6)	1	2,269,613	Saving deposits on account of Saving for Building Plan	125,412,691	89,293,339	
				1,280,074,046	1,019,927,493	
DEFERRED CHARGES			CONDITIONS, BARRS AND CREDIT BALANCES, including proposed dividend (Notes 13; 14)	75,964,613	52,188,793	
Expenses of issue of debentures, less written off and participations received (Note 7)	4,498,136	4,066,769	EXCESS OF LINKING INCREMENTS RECEIVABLE (Note 1)	10,851,282	4,542,321	
	1,942,223,842	1,557,916,731	GUARANTEES GIVEN (Note 17 B)	1,942,223,842	1,557,916,731	
	22,322,410	15,283,807		23,252,410	15,283,807	
DEBTORS FOR GUARANTEES (Note 17 B)	1,965,576,252	1,572,300,538	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENTS (Note 17)	1,965,576,252	1,572,300,538	

The Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

D. Tamam
Chairman of the Board

K. Hami
Managing Director

A. Svorash
Director

S. L. Barn
Director

Statement of Sources and Application of Funds for the Year Ended March 31, 1972

	1970/71	
	IL.	IL.
Sources of Funds		
Surplus from operations -		
Net profit	3,377,665	5,577,779
Add charges not requiring funds less profit on sale of assets	4,877,692	4,469,411
From issue of debentures (less issue expenses)	13,174,760	10,039,190
From issue of shares (less issue expenses)	46,307,495	44,000,000
From increase in loans and deposits received	5,975,335	3,914,796
From increase in savings deposits, net	246,826,037	138,154,624
From increase in creditors' balances and decrease in debtors' balances	36,139,352	7,968,281
Repayment of principal of deposits with the Accountant General	36,228,237	12,975,446
Repayment of loan by subsidiary	512,825	18,701,819
From sale of shares in subsidiary	-	500,000
From the sale of securities, fixed assets and sundries	1,781,708	628,285
Total Sources of Funds	419,494,660	236,872,981
Application of Funds		
Increase in balance of loans granted	169,319,786	132,014,118
Increase in deposits with the Accountant General	284,490,536	49,746,618
Repayment of principal of loans and deposits received	37,954,643	37,847,390
Repayment of principal of debentures	12,698,120	10,677,327
Acquisition of government bonds	1,587,722	306,622
Acquisition of fixed assets	812,450	359,914
Acquisition of shares in subsidiaries	6,127,765	-
Payment of dividend (final for previous year and interim for the current year)	5,561,221	3,448,814
Total Application of Funds	418,653,303	234,502,803
Balance of sources over applications -	841,357	2,250,178
Increase in cash balances		

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TEFAHOT ISRAEL MORTGAGE BANK LIMITED

We have examined the Balance Sheet of Tefahot Israel Mortgage Bank Limited as at March 31, 1972 and the Income Statement for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly we have applied such auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and Income Statement present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Bank as at March 31, 1972, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Pursuant to Section 9 of the Securities (Periodic and Immediate Reports) Regulations 5730-1970, we confirm that, in our opinion, the above financial statements have been drawn up in conformity with the Securities (Presentations of Financial Statements) Regulations 5729-1969.

Tel Aviv, May 23, 1972.

BRAWLY MILLNER & CO.
Certified Public Accountants (Israel)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1972

Note 1 - Linking of Assets and Liabilities

A. The linked Assets and the Liabilities linked or in foreign currency were adjusted in the Balance Sheet as follows:

(1) Assets and Liabilities in foreign currency or linked to the rate of exchange -

at the rate of US\$1. = IL.4.20 and other foreign currencies at corresponding rates.

(2) Linked to the cost-of-living index -

Assets and Liabilities linked on the terms of the Finance Ministry, i.e. linked to a minimum increase of 5% in the cost-of-living index, were subsequently converted into liabilities linked to the index of mortgages which is based on the cost-of-living index. Their stated values were adjusted - on the instructions of the Finance Ministry - partly to the index of December, 1965 and partly to that of December, 1966; those not converted to the index of mortgages linked to the payment of cost-of-living increases - to the index of December, 1971.

Other Linked Assets and Liabilities were adjusted partly to the index of December, 1971 and partly to that of February, 1972.

(3) Debentures linked at the option of the holders -

At the amount accrued, calculated at 120.00% (capital and interest) to which linking increments were added, and which is higher than the amount accrued if calculated at 100.00% without linking increments.

B. Unlinked loans:

The Bank granted non-linked loans to individual borrowers as from July, 1967. The Finance Ministry has agreed to insure the Bank against losses resulting from the granting of certain non-linked loans or certain loans converted from linked loans into non-linked loans out of linked liabilities or from the Bank's own funds, against a premium of 3% - 4% on the outstanding principal repayable, and included in the interest calculated on the loans.

C. The net credit balance arising out of the above adjustments was included under "Excess of Linking Increments Receivable" in the Balance Sheet.

D. Linking increments collected or paid were included in the Income Statement (Note 18).

E. The Bank undertook to pay linking increments to the Government of Israel and various other depositors only if collected from loanholders who were granted loans on the instructions of the depositors.

F. The linking of loans amounting to IL.39,100,000 (March 31, 1970 - IL.82,300,000) was deferred for periods from five to ten years. At the end of these periods partial linkage only will be calculated as the balance then outstanding and which will be repayable, with interest, over the term of the loans. These loans were granted out of deposits received from the Government on similar terms of linking and interest.

G. Particulars of Linked Assets and of Liabilities which are linked or in foreign currency (not including Assets and Liabilities the linking of which has been deferred - see above) and the amount of linking increments accrued thereon are as follows:

	March 31, 1972		March 31, 1971	
	Linked Assets IL.	Linked Liabilities IL.	Linked Assets IL.	Linked Liabilities IL.
Linked:				
To the rate of exchange of, or in, US\$	(1) 199,486,417	199,746,704(1)	66,826,790	66,848,615
To the rate of the West German Mark	4,417,056	4,417,056	3,667,200	3,667,200
To the rate of the Pound Sterling	682,500	682,500	1,050,000	1,050,000
To the cost-of-living index - to an increase in each index point				
Index of December before balance sheet date	4,279,561		4,951,478	
Index of February before balance sheet date	(2) 635,497,062	544,051,773 (3)554,565,177	472,625,663	
To an increase of 5% in the index -				
Index of December before balance sheet date	35,966,047	9,358,929	39,800,950	10,542,444
To an increase of 3% in the index -				
Index of December before balance sheet date	2,987,098		2,875,945	
To the mortgage index -				
Index of December, 1965	47,030,010	60,903,503	40,885,926	64,296,323
Index of December, 1966		11,741,536		8,705,190
	930,346,351	(3)390,902,101	714,623,466	(3)227,735,372

Linking increments included in the above balances:

	March 31,	
	1972	1971
IL.	IL.	IL.
Linking increments included in balance of Assets	186,770,901	111,617,458
Linking increments included in balance of Liabilities	125,919,619	107,071,137
Excess of linking increments receivable	10,851,282	4,542,321

(1) Including non-linked loans insured as to linking increments - IL.25,200,000 and IL.14,000,000 at March 31, 1972 and 1971 respectively.

(2) Including IL.227,590,368 and IL.156,552,756 at March 31, 1972 and 1971 respectively, insured as to linking increments.

(3) Including deposits in or linked to US\$ in the amount of IL.2,689,032 and IL.2,505,161 on March 31, 1972 and 1971 respectively and deposits linked to the cost-of-living index of IL.63,936,851 and IL.65,309,533 on March 31, 1972 and 1971 respectively on which linking increments have to be paid only if collected from loanholders who were granted loans on the instructions of the depositors.

Note 2 - Loans

A. Loans are generally granted in amounts not exceeding 40% - 50% of the value of the property mortgaged or pledged as security thereon. Approximately 50% of loans have been granted out of deposits received, as instructed by the depositors and at their risk.

Loans granted out of the funds of the Bank are repayable in periodic instalments, generally over a period of ten years or less. Loans granted out of depositors' funds are repayable over periods as instructed by the respective depositors.

The loans are either linked to the cost-of-living index or to the rate of exchange of foreign currency or unlinked and carrying a higher interest rate and partly insured as to linking increments with the Ministry of Finance.

Properties pledged in favour of the Bank in respect of loans granted are insured with a mortgage clause in favour of the Bank.

B. (1) The loans are after deduction of IL.7,883,124 reserve for doubtful accounts (March 31, 1971 - IL.6,318,126).

(2) Loans to principal shareholders - see Note 13.

Note 3 - Deposits with the Finance Ministry

The deposits with the Finance Ministry are made out of the proceeds of the issue of debentures, out of specific deposits and loans received on corresponding terms of repayment and linking and out of premature repayments by loanholders.

The breakdown of the deposits is as follows:

	March 31,	
	1972	1971
IL.	IL.	IL.
Out of the proceeds of the issue of debentures	208,670,574	186,038,768
Out of specific loans received and out of repayments by loanholders	177,718,053	68,107,006
Out of deposits received on account of saving for Building Plan	125,228,818	89,118,328
	511,617,445	343,264,102

Note 4 - Securities

Quoted Government bonds, at cost (market value IL.1,638,355 and IL.2,547,679 on March 31, 1972 and 1971 respectively)

Unquoted Government Bonds

Quoted shares, at market value below cost (cost - IL.227,700 on March 31, 1972 and 1971)

Unquoted shares (mainly of the Israel Corporation Ltd.) at cost (their value, in Management's opinion, is not below their cost)

	1,052,761	1,219,611
	3,050,520	4,599,337

Income and Appropriation Statement for the Year Ended March 31, 1972

	1970/71	
	IL.	IL.
Operating Income (Note 18):		
On loans (Note 18 B)		
Interest	82,225,092	70,974,083
Linking increments	22,547,488	10,980,938
On deposits with the Accountant General		
Interest	12,691,156	12,861,700
Linking increments	9,248,065	4,999,479
Interest on securities and from banks and dividends	165,762	388,459
Sundry income	2,972,917	1,771,928
	128,949,578	101,876,591
Operating Expenses:		
Interest and linking increments paid (Note 18)		
On debentures -		
Interest	20,716,138	19,638,986
Linking increments	12,567,814	6,459,691
Written off on deferred expenses of issue of debentures (Note 7)	435,098	359,090
To Government of Israel - on loans and deposits -		
Interest	29,391,029	25,035,547
Linking increments	2,218,256	2,030,110
Premium for insurance of linking increments (Note 18; 2)	6,194,375	4,774,095
On other loans and deposits received -		
Interest	13,246,297	15,685,267
Linking increments	3,518,373	3,341,828
	24,445,822	18,949,578
Collection and handling fees	5,642,239	988,052
Administrative and general expenses	7,211,427	5,902,650
Written off on fixed assets (Note 6)	3,083,102	2,629,526
Reserve for doubtful accounts	1,638,000	1,948,000
	13,574,768	11,468,238
	108,000,147	88,787,904
Net operating income before income tax	20,949,431	13,088,689
Provision for income tax	13,529,000	8,115,000
Net operating income after income tax	7,999,431	4,973,689
Non-operating income -		
Net received (net, after income tax - Note 19)	150,129	128,925
Profit on sale of securities and of fixed assets	350,109	19,777
Expenses of increase of capital	(277,064)	(84,834)
Transfer from reserve for decrease in value of securities	245,060	540,222
	428,234	604,090
Profit for the year	8,377,665	5,577,779
Balance of profit at beginning of year	33,235	1,119,819
Profit available for appropriation	8,370,901	6,697,598
Appropriation of profits -		
Transfer to general reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000
Interim dividend paid, net (gross - 11%; 1970/71 - 8%) (Note 20)	3,621,266	1,724,407
Proposed final dividend, net (gross - 5%; 1970/71 - 9%) (Note 20)	1,731,910	1,329,955
	8,353,176	6,054,362
Balance of profit, carried to Balance Sheet	17,725	33,235
The Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of the Income Statement.		

Note 5 - Subsidiary and Affiliated Companies

A. The balance consists of the following:

	March 31,	
	1972	1971
IL.	IL.	IL.
(1) Subsidiaries:		
Carvel Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd. (March 31, 1972 - 66.77% of equity; March 31, 1971 - 5.1% of the equity)		
Shares, at cost	2,997,765	200,000
Loans	135,532	-
	3,133,297	200,000

Chemical Industry's 2 problem plants

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

THE latest of a good many attempts to solve the technical problem that has been plaguing Arad Chemicals failed earlier this month. But Israel Chemicals Ltd., the roof company comprising all Israel's basic inorganic chemical industry, has not given up hope.

Oded Taborn, veteran of the Negev's mining industries, now I.C.L.'s deputy chief and head of research, speaks confidently of exports totaling \$10m. two years from now, and the full target of \$18m. in this course. So far, practically no exports have been achieved, and this nine months after the original deadline. Investments totalling almost \$2,000m. are held up. Wages, debt service charges and other expenses are paid out monthly, with no money earned to cover the outlay. Production is stalled.

Orders from other factories that were supposed to use the phosphoric acid from Arad have been placed in deep-freeze, while all await the go-ahead, which never seems to come. What went wrong?

The idea was to take brine from the Dead Sea, rich in magnesium chloride, and, by breaking it up at a high temperature, producing hydrochloric acid. A second plant combed local phosphate rock with this hydrochloric acid to make phosphoric acid.

The second plant works perfectly well; but it is idle, for lack of hydrochloric acid. Things went wrong in the installation which is supposed to make it. The brine that is pumped up from the Dead Sea contains not only magnesium chloride, but also small quantities of potassium fluoride and sodium chloride. The potassium and sodium were supposed to settle in the quicksand at the bottom of the heating oven, and go out as waste. But it doesn't — at least not all of it does.

Some of these salts insist on evaporating together with the hydrochloric acid, and when they enter the waste heat boiler (which reduces the great temperature to normal) they solidify, and clog the installation. That clogging is the holdup which paralyzed a huge investment, causing the company multi-million-pound losses.

Mr. Ya'acov Ben-Yehuda, head of I.C.L. (and a first-class industrialist who nursed Timna Copper through its beginnings to win big profits) is despondent about Arad. "That is one of our two problem factories; the other is Oron. The rest are doing well."

Israel Chemicals is roof company for seven large firms, all concerned with mining and processing Ne-

gev minerals: Dead Sea Works, Dead Sea Bromine (and Bromine Compounds Ltd.) Dead Sea Phosphate, Chemicals and Phosphates, Negev Phosphates, and Arad Chemicals.

The perlase plant is under construction, and should start its running in phase at the beginning of next year. Dead Sea Works is booming, with exports of \$26m. and a profit of over \$130m. (actually \$120m.-\$20m. to allow for expenses "postponed" from bad times).

The bromine companies have exports of \$6m. and profits of \$130m. on a combined turnover of \$130m. (plus \$14m. of material provided by the Bromine Company to Bromine Compounds).

Chemicals and Phosphates in Haifa makes fertilizers and animal feed, mainly for Israel's farmers. Turnover was \$172m. in 1970. Now that the new ammonia and urea plants are completed, output should reach \$184m. Exports come to 10 per cent of sales, or \$2m.

All are expanding further. D.S.W. hopes to increase potash production from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons two years from now, and bromine will go up from 12,000 to 19,000 tons in the same period. Perlase will be earning \$5m. by then. Turnover of all I.C.L. plants this year is estimated at \$1,500m., with exports totaling \$44m., and these are expected to reach \$64m. by 1974 (assuming that phosphoric acid from Arad will be netting \$10m.).

Bowlers ready for World Championships

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV — A team of five bowlers to represent Israel in the World Bowls Championships, a 26-nation event, which begins on June 5, is being organized by the Israel Bowls Association, an international department of the ancient game.

The side comprises Matt Gordon, captain of the rinks (fourmen) and Harry Treisman, Israel's player in the singles championship; Harry Beakov, captain of the trips (team of three); Ben Krivy, No. 1 player for both the rinks and trips; and Irwin Driman, Gordon's partner in the pairs and No. 2 in the rinks.

Team manager is Max Spitz, founder-president of the Israel Bowls Association, which is organizing the trip with the assistance of the Government Sports Authority and the Israel Olympics Committee.

The team, whose average age is 54, was selected six months ago to allow the players to get in the maximum amount of training. As this all-male meet is being run on a league basis — and with all countries involved in matches against each of their 15 opponents — competitors will be in action for an average of nine hours per day during the two weeks of the event.

The Israelis climaxed their intensive training programme with a friendly match over Shavvot at the Ramat Gan green against the bowling team of Papua-New Guinea, which was en route to England for the world championships. Is-



Israel's bowl team, takes part in the Second World Bowls Championships. (From left) Matt Gordon, Chuck Treisman, Harry Beakov, Max Spitz (team manager), Ben Krivy and Irwin Driman.

rael's hopes were boosted by victory in the encounter, on the strength of winning the trips and drawing the pairs.

This was the first visit of a sports team from Papua-New Guinea to Israel, and the first time local bowlers had met overseas opposition at a national level. However, over the years there have been numerous tours here by bowling clubs from Britain, South Africa and Australia, the three major "strongholds" of this world-wide game.

Bowls was introduced to Israel by Max Spitz and a group of fellow immigrants from South Africa, who built a green near the Yarkon at Ramat Gan for the 1953 Maccabean Games. A second was laid four years later at the Savyon Country Club, and five teams now make use of these greens: Ramat Gan, Savyon, Tel Aviv, Ramon and Caesarea.

The South Africans still comprise a considerable proportion of the country's more than 300 men and women bowlers, and of Israel's five representatives in the championships. Driman and Treisman come from South Africa, Gordon is a settler from Canada, while Beakov and Krivy are veteran Israelis.

Bowls is now being taken up with enthusiasm not only by players from various other English-speaking countries, but by many sabras. The game has expanded so

much recently that the Ramat Gan and Savyon greens are completely full and cannot accept the applications for membership being received from all parts of the country.

The Bowls Association is therefore helping in the establishment of a green at Caesarea and is to build a second one in Ramat Gan soon. It also plans to lay greens in both Jerusalem and Haifa, where increasing numbers of people are keen to play bowls.

Another interesting development is that young people are showing a growing interest in bowls, which until recently was played almost exclusively by those in middle age,

or above. This is in line with a world-wide trend in the sport, highlighted last month when 29-year-old Cecil Bransky won the South African national bowls championships in Durban.

Discussing Israel's chances at Worthing, Max Spitz says he is "full of confidence. Although we lack international competition at road, we have had the experience of playing against many top-class overseas bowlers who have visited here, and each of the five members of our team has achieved good results in these encounters. Their success against Papua-New Guinea is another ground for optimism."

England salvages tie in tourney

ENGLAND beat Scotland 1-0 in Glasgow on Saturday and salvaged some of their prestige after their dismal display against Northern Ireland on Tuesday. England's victory gave them a part share in the Home-Championships Crown with four points from three games, the same number as Scotland. Playing in front of a 120,000 crowd, the game soon developed into a series of fouls which marred what should have been the game of the series. England's goal was scored by Bob Balt way through the first-half slightly against the run of play.

In the second half, England gradually took control and exploited the weakness in the Scottish defence. Neither team manager can be very pleased with the performances of the teams and with the World Cup only two years away new blood will have to be injected into the national squads. Ireland finished with a draw against Wales, and so missed the chance of sharing the championship with England and Scotland.

SUNDAY'S U.S. BASEBALL RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston 4, Milwaukee 1; Detroit 5, New York 4; Baltimore 5, Cleveland 1; Minnesota 7, Texas 2; California 4, Kansas City 2; Oakland 3, Chicago 4 (11 innings).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
San Francisco 2, Atlanta 2 (1st 11 innings); Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 5; Chicago 7, St. Louis 5; New York 3, San Diego 2; Cincinnati 2, Los Angeles 6; Houston 5 (11 innings).

standings after Sunday's games

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	20	14	.588	
Baltimore	19	15	.559	1
Cleveland	17	17	.500	1 1/2
Boston	14	18	.438	5
New York	14	19	.424	5 1/2
Milwaukee	10	21	.322	8 1/2
West				
Oakland	22	11	.667	
Minnesota	21	12	.636	1
Chicago	21	12	.636	1 1/2
Texas	16	21	.432	9
California	15	22	.405	9 1/2
Kansas City	13	23	.357	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	27	11	.711	
Pittsburgh	27	11	.711	4
Chicago	19	17	.526	10
Montreal	17	21	.447	10 1/2
Philadelphia	16	22	.423	10 1/2
St. Louis	15	24	.385	12 1/2
West				
Houston	24	14	.632	
Los Angeles	23	16	.590	1 1/2
Cincinnati	19	19	.500	4
Atlanta	16	22	.421	8
San Diego	16	24	.400	9
San Francisco	15	25	.375	11 1/2

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DINING OUT: A Taj Mahal in Israel

By Naomi Barry
JAFFA, Israel (HTT). — Israel, generally speaking, is no gastronomic paradise. However, like everything else here, situations change.

The most agreeable Indian restaurant I know (from New Delhi to London) is the Taj Mahal in Jaffa, overlooking the old port where King Solomon's cedars were floated in from Lebanon.

The food is excellent. The decor is delightful. The aromas, the atmosphere and the tastes are so authentic that the view over the Eastern Mediterranean might be one over the Indian Ocean.

What is the Taj Mahal doing in Jewish Israel?

The principal owner is a tall and handsome man named Aaron Cohen, born in Bombay, who is an El Al flight engineer. Between trips to Paris, London and New York, he keeps a sharp eye on his restaurant in Jaffa.

From India, they imported the cooks, the clay tandoori ovens, the Kashmiri wooden screens, the

antique wooden carvings, the indispensable spices.

One of the essential for tandoori chicken is papaya which is used as a tenderizer. The chicken should be marinated for 12 hours in a mixture of papaya, yoghurt and spices. The papaya is little-known in Israel. Mr. Cohen found his papaya in the Arab town of Jericho.

The chutneys of mango or tamarind, the curries, the samosas, the shrimp masala, the chicken tikka kabab, the parathas are credits to Indian cuisine.

"When I fly," Mr. Cohen said, "I check out all the Indian restaurants in other cities. We can compare."

(The Taj Mahal, Eilat Kdmim, Old Jaffa, Telephone 821008. Open for lunch and dinner every day. Closed only Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah and the first night of Passover. Average price from \$0 to \$0 Israeli pounds — approximately \$4.50 to \$9.50.) (Advt.)

GIORA GODIK PRESENTS

Blood, Sweat & Tears

HAIFA, ARMON, THURS., JULY 6
JERUSALEM, BINYENEI HA'OOMA, SAT., JULY 8
TEL AVIV, MANN AUDITORIUM, MON., JULY 10

SALE OF TICKETS STARTS TODAY, TUES., MAY 30
Tel Aviv: Rococo and other agencies. Haifa: Gerber and other agencies. Jerusalem: Cahana and other agencies.

Inbal Dance Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME

Jerusalem, "Khan," — Wed., May 31, 8.30
Chamber Programme — Wed., May 31, 8.30
Tel Aviv, "Beit Arlosorov," (Ohe! — Thurs., June 1, 8.30
BeerSheva, "Gilat" Premiere, — Mon., June 5, 8.30

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TECHNION ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
The public is invited to a Guest Lecture by Professor Henry Taube, Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.

on "Radial Extension of d-Orbitals and Reactivity of Transition Metal Complexes"

to take place on Wednesday, May 31, 1972, at 3.30 p.m. in Lecture Hall 1, Department of Chemistry, Technion City.

The Jerusalem Regions of MITACHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA and ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL presents

A PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON HOUSING POLICY

with the participation of Chairman: DAVID CAPLAN, World Institute
MIRIAM HEPAT, Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Interior
SEMUEL ROBOVITZ, Department of Town Planning, Ministry of Housing
WEENER LOVAL, Director, Anglo-Saxon Real Estate Agency

Tuesday, May 30, at 8.00 p.m. present.
Mendon Haelek, 9 Rehov Alkali, Jerusalem.
EVERYONE WELCOME TO PARTICIPATE.

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

invites the public to the third AMOS DE-SHALIT MEMORIAL LECTURE to be given by Professor S. D. DRELL, Stanford University

THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROTON

Thursday, June 1, 1972 at 4.00 p.m. in the Wlx Auditorium, Yad Chaim Weizmann, Rehovot. Only vehicles belonging to the Weizmann Institute's Staff may be parked on campus.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS :

- ★ SATELLITE GROUND STATION
- ★ INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR
- ★ The "ARI" (Rabbi Yizhaq Luria)

DAY OF ISSUE: JUNE 6, 1972

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PHILATELIC SERVICES

Local authorities okay rise in rates

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Union of Local Authorities yesterday ratified the Treasury's compromise decision to raise local rates. In a meeting of the Union Executive, it was recommended that the increase be instituted as of July 1. This would not, however, mean that residents would pay higher rates only for the nine remaining months of the fiscal year. The increase for the whole year would be divided up during those months.

The increases would be about IL10 a month for a family residing in a flat no larger than 90 square metres. For larger flats, however, the rises may be as great as the particular town council decides.

Union Chairman Pinhas Eylon recommended none the less that the rates for any dwelling not rise by more than 50 per cent. This is the first rise in local rates since 1966.

Families with a gross income of no more than IL384 a month will not be required to pay more.

The mayors complained at the Executive meeting that the rise in rates is not as great as they had expected and that it falls below what is required to meet present needs. Mr. Eylon said that the rise — approved after long months of negotiations against staunch Histadrut opposition — would only add rates revenue of some IL55m. instead of the IL70m. the towns hoped to get.

Especially unhappy with the smaller-than-expected hikes were the chairmen of small local authorities and regional councils. They all complained that given the small populations in their towns and villages they stand to add only paltry sums to their revenues. These hikes, they maintained, would not obviate the need for Government financial assistance.

The chairman of the Kiryat Ono Local Council, Mr. Avigdor Warsaw, went even further. "The increases agreed upon by the Government are an insult to the local authorities and the only way to react is through a protest resignation of all members of the Union Executive," he said.

Replying, Mr. Eylon said that the only way to insure the independence of the municipalities would be to "do away with local rates altogether and finance the towns with a fair share of the national revenues."

Tel Aviv has budget of IL 306m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz yesterday presented a budget of IL306m. to the City Council. This figure represents a 21 per cent rise over last year's IL252,750,000.

The rise in local rates approved by the Union of Local Authorities earlier yesterday will add IL14m. to the city's revenue.

According to Mr. Rabinowitz, one of the main reasons for the rise is the marked wage increases which the city has had to pay. Last year, it spent IL14m. on wages whereas during the present fiscal year it is expected to put out no less than IL133m., an increase of 18.8 per cent. Another reason for this year's larger budget is the 31.2 per cent increase in the funds the City must spend on paying back debts to IL15.5m.

There will be 145 more employees on the City's payroll during the coming year, with most of the new jobs in the recently created junior high schools. There will also be a new municipal inspection unit in charge of preventing violation of ecology laws, more social workers and more policemen.

Revenue, however, will fall short of expenditure. Even with IL19.8m. in loans, Tel Aviv will have an income of no more than IL233m.



Airport policeman Ricki Opatovitch yesterday bid farewell to Patricia Stern, aboard the El Al plane which took the six-year-old Sabena to Brussels. Miss Opatovitch is the policeman who took Patricia after it was freed, and remained in touch with her throughout her visit in Israel. (Israel Sun)

Sabena 'veterans' fly by El Al

LOD AIRPORT. — The German tourist who was wounded in the liberation of the hijacked Sabena airliner here on May 9, Mr. Wilfred Kordovsky, left for Brussels yesterday to open negotiations with Sabena's management for compensation for his injuries. He flew El Al.

Also aboard the same flight was Patricia Stern, the six-year-old girl who travelled here alone aboard the hijacked plane to visit her grandparents.

Mr. Kordovsky, 55, was hit by five bullets, three of which are still lodged in his body. Two of the bullets were removed in operations in the Sheba Hospital, which discharged him Wednesday. (Itim)

Alignment to air 'exaggerated' fees

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Resentment over exaggerated lawyers' fees fixed by the Whitton Enquiry Commission surfaced in the Alignment Coalition Executive yesterday.

The Executive decided unanimously to invite Justice Minister Y.S. Shapiro to talk the matter through, in a faction caucus, at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Shapiro may be asked to come tonight, despite the fact that Foreign Minister Abba Eban was originally slated to appear.

Mr. Zvi Gershuni, who represents the powerful Huh Hakibbutzim lobby in the Alignment, put the fees' issue onto the Executive agenda. He said that kibbutzim were particularly upset.

Mr. Reuven Arzi of the Alignment's Mapam wing, who has asked to speak on a motion in the plenum, suggested that the Alignment hold a thorough probe of fees for lawyers in Knesset and Hiscadrot enterprises. Mr. Arzi is himself a lawyer.

Mr. Mordechai Suridas, of the Ra'ving, called the high fees "a disgrace."

The matter came up in the Knesset Presidium as well, which considered 10 urgent motions for the agenda about the fees. The Presidium likewise noted the Government's intention, announced after Sunday's Cabinet session, to make a statement in the House.

However, in view of the fact that a request for an order nisi by a Haolam Hazeh lawyer is already before the High Court, the Presidium decided to ask legal advice, as to whether the House Rules allowed the Knesset to discuss a matter which seemed to be sub judice.

The Attorney-General last night gave the Speaker his legal opinion that the matter of the lawyers' fees was sub judice. He did not give his reasons.

The Speaker has not announced what his own decision will be in the light of the opinion.

The Presidium recognized as urgent: three motions for the agenda about the plight of Syrian Jewry; two motions for the agenda about loans to Wered Water Research and Development Corporation; but declined to recognize as urgent three motions about the increase in municipal rates, as two identical motions are before the Finance Committee.

Further debate on segregated beaches rejected

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The City Council rejected a Gahal motion yesterday that the issue of segregating the Sheraton Beach for the benefit of religious bathers be taken up again and re-debated.

City Councillor Netanel Matalon, who made the proposal, said that no one in the City Council disputes the basic principle that the religious population ought to be provided with at least one beach with separate facilities for men and women as is required by orthodox Jews.

He maintained, however, that the Sheraton beach was one of the most popular North Tel Aviv beaches and that "the City ought to allocate a beach north of the Yarkon and thereby retain a healthy proportion between the number of those requesting a separate beach and the non-religious elements in the population."

Mayor Rabinowitz said that if the City were going to go back on its decision of two weeks ago "it would be an act of cowardice prompted by a little noise on the street. Last year sections of the Hilton and the Sheraton beaches were reserved for religious bathers. After having spent much money on improving the Hilton beach we did not want to see it divided again. Next year, more beaches would open to the south of the Hilton and the problem will solve itself."

Mr. Rabinowitz said that if the City were going to go back on its decision of two weeks ago "it would be an act of cowardice prompted by a little noise on the street. Last year sections of the Hilton and the Sheraton beaches were reserved for religious bathers. After having spent much money on improving the Hilton beach we did not want to see it divided again. Next year, more beaches would open to the south of the Hilton and the problem will solve itself."

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Mayor Hana Freij and Defence Minister Dayan, fenced in by fresh fruit at their meeting yesterday in Bethlehem City Hall. (Rahamim Israel)

Dayan pledges help to boost Bethlehem

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

BETHLEHEM. — Defence Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday pledged to help Bethlehem boost its image. It was his first meeting with the newly elected Municipal Council, headed by Mayor Hana Freij.

Mr. Freij asked the authorities' aid for an ambitious development scheme which included a IL3m. project aimed at turning Manger Square into a Roman-style garden with fountains.

Mr. Dayan warned that the Israeli taxpayer could not be expected to foot the bill of Bethlehem's development. At the same time, the Defence Minister said that the authorities would extend material and technical aid provided the town itself promote its own sources of revenues.

Mr. Dayan listed a number of ways for the raise of Municipal income. With the Mayor nodding agreement, he noted that the local population was not as great as it could be and could afford higher rates for the city's development.

Mr. Dayan said that he would submit Mayor Freij's proposal to establish a "Bethlehem Foundation" to mobilize financial aid from various parts of the world to the Government.

Mr. Freij emphasized that he would concentrate on the U.S. in soliciting contributions. The Defence Minister, who himself took part in the U.S. sponsored "fund-raising campaigns" in "any money left over."

In response to Mayor Freij's request for large bulldozers and power-shovels to build roads on the outskirts of the city, Mr. Dayan said that the Government did not have such machines of its own. "But if you want, I'll give you the address for us in Lebanon. But it cost a lot of money," he warned.

The Defence Minister was accompanied by the Judea and Samaria Area Commander, T/A Rafael Vardi, the coordinator of the activities on the territories, T/A Shlomo Gasi, and high ranking aides. Mr. Dayan and his party also went to neighbouring Beit Sahur and Beit Jala to congratulate the councils on their election.

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Journalist tried for extortion robbery

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Journalist Yigal Laviv went on trial Sunday on charges of burglarizing an apartment in order to obtain documents to be used in an extortion attempt.

Laviv, according to the charges, hired burglars to break into the home of Mr. Abraham Schechter in Tel Aviv and remove papers which he believed, contained, reports on income tax evasion and foreign currency offences by the managers of the Gior textile industries. Laviv has denied the charges.

The main witness at the trial's opening was Oded Salpeter, a man with a long criminal record. He testified that Laviv asked him to get burglars who would obtain documents which the two would then use to extort money from wealthy individuals in Tel Aviv and remove papers which he believed, contained, reports on income tax evasion and foreign currency offences by the managers of the Gior textile industries. Laviv has denied the charges.

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Buyers of luxury flats don't ask for mortgages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The recent decision not to grant mortgages for the purchase of "luxury" flats was described yesterday as "merely a psychological move" by one of Israel's leading bankers.

Mr. David Tanne, Chairman of the Board of Tefahot Mortgage Bank, was referring to a proposal by the Ministerial Housing Committee earlier this month barring mortgages for a house or apartment costing more than IL100,000 generally, or IL125,000 in Jerusalem.

Speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem on the eve of his bank's general meeting today, Mr. Tanne stated that the overwhelming majority of those who buy high-priced apartments finance their purchases without applying for mortgages.

On the other hand, Tefahot Director-General Moshe Mann reported that the bank has expanded its lending programme and is now granting more mortgages than at any time during its 26 years as a mortgage company. So great was Tefahot's share in the Israeli mortgage market, that out of a total 58,000 mortgages written in 1971,

17,000 were issued by Tefahot, with a total value of IL282m. Loans to new immigrants comprised only a small part of the total number granted, with most of them going to young married couples, families uprooted by urban renewal schemes and residents of moshavim.

This lending programme has been quite successful, and in the past year Tefahot paid shareholders 17 per cent in cash dividends.

Mr. Tanne offered three proposals aimed at encouraging savings by potential home purchasers. He said the ceiling on savings accounts on which the income is tax-free should be raised from the present IL15,000 to IL25,000; contractors should be urged to build small (40 square metres) flats for young couples, and rent them out; and building-and-savings societies similar to those in Europe should be established in this country.

Mr. Tanne said small apartments for the newlyweds would serve their housing needs for about five years, during which they could save for the purchase of a larger apartment. As for the building-and-savings societies, he noted that such units provide a revolving source of long-term capital and would be a boon to Israel's hard-pressed home buyers.

The proposed centre would gather data on air-pollution and supply them to planning authorities and other agencies concerned with environmental conditions, as well as to the general public.

The subcommittee emphasizes that as things are now, the coastal plain will suffer from a photochemical smog similar to that experienced by Los Angeles. It also deplores the fact that there is no comprehensive programme for the protection of the air, no legislative activity in aid of it, and no government priority is given to the problem.

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World parley on pollution next month

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Four hundred of the world's leading environmentalists will assemble here June 12 for a five-day conference on the engineering and scientific solutions to pollution.

Two U.S. government agencies, the White House's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce, are co-sponsoring the conference, along with the Society of Engineering Science, Washington University of St. Louis, Princeton University, the Israel Association of Architects and Engineers and the Technion. Official government delegations from the United States, Canada and Australia will attend as well as scientists from 15 other countries.

Four days of the conference meetings will be in Tel Aviv and the final day at the Technion in Haifa. The more than 100 papers include such subjects as "Pollution and Politics," "Air Pollution in Israel," "Politics of Pollution in Communist Countries," "Effects of Air Pollution v. the Effects of Smoking, or Is Smoking a Red Herring?" and "Pollution and Space."

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Israeli stops Skyhawk from stalling

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An engineering team at Israel Aircraft Industries (Bedek) has succeeded in eliminating a major chronic shortcoming in the performance of the J-32 engine (propelling the Skyhawks in service with the Air Force).

According to an "

